Established 1854. THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Rialto Bidg., Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Dally and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month. By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month,

60 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephones: Business Office, 250: Editorial rooms, 812 Kansos City, Kas., W. 23. Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1320 Ma-senic Temple, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Misscuri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Wednesday. Washington, April 5.-For Oklahoma and Indian critory: Fair; warmer; northerly winds, shifting

to mutheasterly. For Missouri: Fair: northerly winds.

For Nebraska and Kansas: Fair; northerly winds,

becoming southerly; warmer in western portions.

## THE RESULT.

As predicted by The Journal, the people of Kansas City yesterday demonstrated that they are not yet tired of good government. The Republican ticket, with very few exceptions, has been elected by substantial majorities, and Mr. Shannon's gang of professional politicians will have to remain out in the cold for another two years at least. Enough Democratic business men supported Mayor Jones to offset in some measure the loss he sustained in his own party through the ardent support of the Star. Considering the fact that the gang's cloven hoofs were plainly visible behind the patent leathers of Mr. Sebree and Judge Gibson, the Republican majority is not as large as it ought to be, but it is large enough to save the city. The mayor will be sustained in-his policies by a liepublican council, which will greatly facilitate the progressive work of further building up and beautifying the town. The school interests seem to have been handsomely taken care of in the vote on directors and on provisions for more room and new buildings. Altogether, it appears to have been a good day's work for Kansas City and the Republican party.

As a result of the election, Kansas City is assured of another progressive administration. The era of business revival and clean government will not be checked by chronic obstructionists or gang officials. Reform in the police department is now a possibility, although it will take time to achieve it. The officers chosen at yesterday's election should not forget the issues of the campaign, for upon them very largely depended the victory at the polls. The general character of the men elected is such as to commend the new administration to the confidence and support of the people. It should be the ambition of each officer so to discharge his obligations as to win the approbation of the whole municipality, regardless of political affillations.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END. Unless the unexpected happens, President McKinley will to-day send to congress his decisive message on the Spanish-American situation. The message, according to the latest accounts, will be substantially as outlined in the columns of The Journal several days ago. It will review the events and charprocesses through which the administration has been led from friendly proffers of peaceful mediation to a point where war seems inevitable. It will make clear to the country and to the world the justice of our cause, the purity of our motives, the patience of our endeavors, and finally the de-

termination of our plans. This message will be the beginning of the end in an eventful history. It will serve formal notice that Spain must withdraw from Cuba, and that the scenes of destitution and persecution which have so long commanded our sympathies and finally aroused our protest, must promptly come

There can be no doubt as to what congress will do as soon as the president's message can be fully considered. Once this communication is sent to the national legislature, there will be no escape for Spain save in submission without resistance. There is still a feeble hope that the Spanish government may avoid the crushing results of war by making a peaceable surrender.

The forecast of the message indicates that the president will make a frank, comprehensive and forcible statement of the case. There is little doubt that the man of peace will show a determination all the greater for his having been unable to come to peaceable terms with Spain. The president can address congress with the knowledge that he has done his whole duty and with the satisfaction of knowing that his course has been approved by every true patriot in the country.

# A CONTEMPTIBLE INSINUATION.

The Kansas City Star is not the only paper indulging in stupid and costly blunders. Now comes the Kansas City Times with the direct and unmistakable insinuation that the members of Kansas City's commercial bodies have leagued themselves with Wall street to sell the honor of the nation. Under the general caption, "Must liave Peace at Any Price," the Times charges the Commercial Club, the Builders and Traders' exchange and the Live Stock exchange with having combined with Wall street speculators in an alleged plan to prevent war with Spain, no matter at what sacrifice of honor, pride or patriotism.

The Times, along with a few other bitterly partisan and wholly unreliable papers, has limited its treatment of the Spanish-American crisis largely to a vilification of the administration in general and President McKinley in particular. It has made the charge that the president, in the exercise of his responsible prerogatives, has been influenced by the behests of the money jobbers and not guided by the dictates of duty. This outrageous and baseless charge, made and reiterated at a time when every loyal citizen is rallying to the support of the president, needs no refutation other than that presented by daily events. It carries with it a contempt not only for the president but for the office he fills; it denotes a total absence of patriotism; it erated. betrays those detestible instincts that have occasionally asserted themselves in times of great national trial, and have, in some

instances, made infamous history. The dense and bitter partisanism of the Times is so well known that its attacks

upon the national administration have no effect whatever, save to provoke a supreme contempt for the paper making them. But when a newspaper assaults the business men of the country, and especially the representative citizens of the community in which it circulates and gets its living, for acts that have no partisan politics in them, it deserves to be regarded as a public dis grace and municipal pest.

### AS TO PRIVATEERING.

The Spanish embassador at Berlin re cently declared that if war broke out between the United States and Spain the latter country would at once utilize eighty ships lying in the harbors of Barcelona, Carthagena and Cadiz by sending them out as privateers to prey upon the commerce of America, Perhaps the Spanish embassador did not mean exactly what he said, but the fact remains that the United States, Spain and Mexico are the only countries which have withheld official indorsement to the international agreement prohibiting privateering.

At the congress of Paris in 1856, subse quent to the treaty which closed the Crimean war, a declaration of principles was signed by the delegates from all of the civilized nations with the exception of the three named above. The first article of this declaration was: "Privateering is and remains abolished." As then practiced, privateering was something but little removed from piracy. It had been the custom of nations to permit private citizens to fit out vessels as warships, manning them with crews of their own choosing, which were then sent abroad to prey upon an enemy's commerce. The governments usually granted "letters of marque" to these vessels which entitled their owners to hold as their own the greater portion of the prizes captured. A small per cent of the value of the captures was supposed to go to the government granting the letters. The natural result of such a system was the building up of bands of organized ocean robbers who fought only for plunder and not for the glory and honor of their nations. The congress at Paris abolished this sys-

tem, and it has never been considered as creditable to the United States that she refused to sign the articles of agreement. At the time, Mr. Marcey, who was our secretary of state, wrote a letter in which he declared that "the right to resort to privateers is as incontestible as any other right appertaining to belligerents," but it was well understood that our motive was not so much a belief in the right of privateering as a fear that the new rules would give England and France an enormous ad vantage over us. It was not proposed by the Paris congress that nations should refrain from assailing the commerce of an enemy, but only from sending out vessels for that purpose which were not under control of the governments. It was agreed that the legitimate navy of any nation might prey upon the commerce of its enemy, and the restrictions were only intended to reach those private vessels which were bounden by none of the rules of the regular service and which recognized neither national nor professional honor. At that time the United States was very weak in its navy and very powerful in its merchant marine, while these conditions were exactly reversed in France and England. If the navy of either of these countries went in pursuit of our commerce the abolishment of privateering meant that we could not effectively retallate. Our delegates at Paris offered an amendment intended to cover this point but it was rejected. It read as follows: "And that the private property of the subjects of a belligerent nation on acter of the insurrection in Cuba, and will the high seas shall be exempt from seizure recount the patient endeavors of the United | by public armed vessels of the other bellig-States government to hasten the end of erent nation, except it be contraband." hostilities on the island. It will show the Thus it will be seen that the United States was willing to go even further than the Paris congress, for the effect of the amendment would have been to stop the assailment of commerce under any conditions whatever, but the fact remains that we are still on the world's record as in favor of privateering.

> It must not be supposed for a moment however, that in event of a war with Spain our government would employ a means that has been condemned by nearly every na tion on the globe. The moral sense of the American people would revolt at even the intimation of such a thing. Indeed, in a semi-official way, ,we have declared for the very article which we refused to sign at Paris. In 1863 the rules of war were codified for our government by Dr. Lieber, and in this document it is clearly set forth that merchant vessels may only be captured by the regular naval force of the nation. A recent writer states that Abraham Lincoln was very vehement in declaring against privateering and cites a proclamation issued by him early in the civil war in which he warned the Southern confederacy that any privateers of that coun try caught by United States cruisers would be accorded as quick justice and as short shrift as if they had been full fledged pirates. It never became necessary to put this threat into execution for the Confederacy never issued letters of marque to any of her cruisers. Even the Alabama was commanded by a regularly commis signed naval officer.

> However, it should be remembered that a modified species of privateering is recognized by all of the civilized countries. It is allowable to press merchant ships into the navy and give them all the rights and privileges accorded to the gunboats, provided they are commanded by regular naval officers and are directly under the control of the government. Germany led off with this kind of privateering in 1870, when she converted many of her merchant steamers into temporary warships, but in every case they were manned by the regular naval forces and the government assumed re sponsibility for their deeds. Every nation now has an auxiliary fleet which may be pressed into service in times of war. There are a number of merchant vessels sailing out of American ports that were built under government supervision with the purpose of drafting them into the navy to occasion required, and in case of war their

services will no doubt be demanded. If the Spanish embassador at Berlin ha reference to this kind of privateers, it is all right; but if he refers to the privateer: forbidden by the Paris congress it is all wrong. The civilized nations will not tolerate a revival of that piratical system, and if Spain makes the attempt she will ruc the day. England has assumed the duty of policing the oceans. She is pretty nearly the final arbiter in disputes of the sea. She has said on many occasions that prievinces an absolute disregard for truth; it vateering from any source will not be tol-

### Evidently "Stuck on Himself." rom the Chicago Times-lierald.

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, rises to re mark "There's nothing so good as a goose." The governor apparently adds extreme egotism to his other shortcomings.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS. Kansas City remains faithful to its record of taking good care of its public school

interests.

If Spain can get as much as 75 cents for her Cuban possessions we advise her to close the deal at once.

Now that our city election is out of the way, the president and congress may bring on their crisis. Kansas City is ready,

So far as Uncle Sam is able to discover from a careful inspection, he has nothing for foreign powers to arbitrate.

The cost of a single discharge of Mr. Bryan's oratorical gun will be all of \$1,000 if the owner is permitted to fix the price.

The Spanish report on the blowing up of the Maine carries no more conviction than a Key West dispatch to a yellow journal.

It will be conceded that Mr. Sebree made good strong race. Being a native Missourian evidently did not hurt him much. It is gratifying to note that the people

of this community are still in favor of keeping partisanship out of the public By submitting promptly Spain still has a chance to escape extermination. The cruis-

er Kansas City will not be ready for service for several weeks yet. If our navy keeps on growing at the present rate we may have to ask some other power to join in with Spain in order to

make it interesting for us. If the president doesn't do the warm thing to-day it is expected that the Hon. Billy Mason will shoulder all responsibility and unslip the dogs of war.

We shall await further confirmation before accepting the report that the hasty preparation of the Spanish royal family for flight was occasioned by receipt of a marked copy of Editor Medill's War Cry.

Mrs. Lease steps forward in this crisis to announce that the country is in the grasp of the money power. But the good woman neglects to say whether it is the same old grip, or whether the m. p. has spat on its hands and taken a fresh one.

Minister Bernabe has been in this country but a short time and his stay with us promises to be quite brief. In fact he has had so little opportunity to become acquainted with American people and their ways that it is doubtful if he can do more than write a book about us when he returns home.

If Spain had dealt fairly with her Cuban subjects in the first place, or had dealt humanely with them when they became insurgents, and had not blown up our battleship, she would not now be confronted with a disastrous war. In other words, if Spain had been some other nation instead of her own cruel, treacherous, despicable self she would be much better off to-day.

The Topeka Capital remarks that "the Kansas City Times continues daily to mislead its readers by heading its Associated Press dispatches with a 'special to the Times' line." If the Capital is not more careful it will get into serious trouble with the Associated Press. There are "specials" in the Times every day which neither the Associated Press nor any other self-respecting organization would father under any circumstances. Besides, the Times can easily refute the Capital's charges by showing that most of its special dispatches are manufactured right in the Times office.

The Kansas City Star felicitates itself on its presenting to the public yesterday morning, in an extra edition, an outline of the president's plans and purposes in regard to Cuba and Spain. The matter presented is interesting and important enough to justify the double-leaded form in which t appeared. It is true that substantially the same matter reached the public last Sunday morning through the news columns of The Journal, but that is no reason why papers which couldn't supply it then should not do so later. Still, if the Star had been really enterprising it might have reproduced it in its regular Monday issue, and had yet better cause for self-felicitation.

# KANSAS TOPICS.

Gove county elected a delegation for Sergeant Major Coburn with scarcely a disenting vote. A bunch of counties in the western part of the Sixth district are tanding by the non-commissioned officer against the captains and the majors.

If W. A. Reeder expects to receive the inorsement of the Topeka junta in his can didacy for congress, he must alter the brand of his cigars. He is one of those unortunates, who, not smoking themselves, elieve that a cigar is a cigar.

Society item from an Oklahoma paper Quanah Parker is in Washington with his quaw, Too-nicey. Too-nicey wears a pair f silver tipped moccasins, costing \$40.

Colonel Campbell, of Frankfort, has sent power of attorney to Senator Baker at Washington authorizing him to take the egal steps through which the colonel may e able to surrender his pension to the gov ernment during the war with Spain.

A Western Kansas paper quotes Billy Edwards as saying that he will come to the state convention with 100 delegates at his back. The same paper quotes one of the Stanley managers as saying that the Wichita man will have the united Seventh dis-

old for \$500, which is no more astonishing han the fact that a Topeka man recently dvertised to pay \$2 for a copy of Todd ook proving that farming does not pay in Kansas. The Independence Star and Kansan de lares that insanity in Montgomery county

s increasing at a frightful rate-which statement is less crude and monotonous than the ordinary affidavit of increased circulation. Mr. A. A. Godard, assistant attorney gen eral under F. B. Dawes, informs Topics that he has not determined to become : candidate for attorney general, as has been

reported in several of the papers. Mr

out is indisposed to enter the canvass for the place. State Senator Young has at last given voice to one very intelligent and logical atterance. He says that those Populists who are denouncing Speaker Tom Reed as czar ought to remember that Tom Reed never attempted quite so high-handed an over which he presides as Governor Leedy did when he sought to buildoze the legisla-

ture into passing a railroad bill of his own construction. Speaking of Governor Leedy, a Pittsburg paper quotes him as saying that he would be unable to leave the state on a summer vacation because his presence would be necessary in cases of apprehended emergen-

would be no one to get up in the morning and start the sun.

Twenty years ago this spring William Walter went into Rush county and took a government claim. Inside of three weeks he had fallen in love with a neighbor's daughter and mortgaged his only horse to get the money for a marriage license. Now he has five quarter sections of land, plenty of horses, hogs and cattle, a fine residence, the neighbor's daughter and eight children; "and," says the LaCrosse Republican, "he oesn't owe a cent for any of these posses-

It is simply wonderful how President Me-Kinley finds time for the little amenities of life in the midst of such stupendous works and worry. The editor of the Wich-ita Eagle printed a nice piece about the president and his war course the other day and marked a paper and sent it to him. On Saturday the editor received the follow-ing acknowledgment from the president's private secretary:

sions.'

"Writing in the president's behalf I beg eave to state that he has read your recent editorial with great pleasure and is uch gratified by the generous expressions of approval, confidence and good will therein contained."

Mr. A. A. Robinson, president of the Mexean Central railway, who is now visiting in Topeka, said to a reporter: "The Spanish residing in the City of Mexico are very devoted to their country. One day last week they held a great meeting at which more than \$20,000 were subscribed to aid the mother country, and the local papers say that this sum will be increased to \$1,-000,000 within a week. At the meeting five Spaniards put themselves down for \$20,000 each. The Americans have also been moving, but only in the way of liberal subscriptions to the Maine monument fund. They proudly assert that their nation does not need to appeal to its private citizens to raise money with which to preserve the na-

A little episode in the public schools at Mound City the other day shows how the war spirit has seized upon the youth of the land. The boys organized themselves into two armies, one the American and the other the Spanish, and had a fight, in which the Americans triumphed. Several of the boys on each side were detailed as surgeons, and a lot of girls took station on the field of battle as professional nurses. The affair come pretty near failing at the outset because none of the boys were willing to play themselves for Spanish.

The local papers have all been joking the militia boys about the imminence of war and charging that this or that one was now regretting his thoughtlessness in joinng the military just for the sake of a blue uniform and some brass buttons. Nevertheless there is probably not a militia man in Kansas who regrets his action. The companies everywhere are impatient for the trump of war and will march into action with the same patriotism that took their fathers to the defense of the Union, Later, like Goldsmith's seldier, they may weep o'er their wounds and tales of sorrow done. but just now they are eager for the fray.

Speaking of war, a hot contest is in progess between a paper at Galena and one at Joplin, over who shall be entitled to the authorship of this touching lament and

apostrophe: Must I leave my wife In grief to smother; Who is of my children

Must I leave her to-day-No money to pay The landlord's rent?

O, war of mankind! Put up your knife; For I am resigned To stay with my wife.

The Atchison Globe declares that it published its recent Lincoln story on the au-thority of John J. Ingalls. "Mr. Ingalls says that when Lincoln made his celebrated speech in Atchison on the 2nd of Deember, 1859, he shook his bony finger at the audience, composed largely of slavery men, and said: 'If the Southerners secode from the Union, we will hang them as they hanged old John Brown at Harper's Ferry to-day." Clem Rohr differs with Mr. Ingalls. He says that during Linquired: "How about John Brown?" Linoln replied that he didn't know much about Brown: that in reading of the Kansas war, he had become familiar with the names mentioned most frequently, among them being that of Stringfellow, but he had not heard much of John Brown. John Brown is the man he is represented," Lincoln continued, "he deserved hanging." Sam Hollister is another old-timer who is bold enough to dispute Ingalls' dates. When the Globe printed its historical edi-

tion, it found Mr. Ingalls of the greatest

calue, for he remembered everything, but

after the paper appeared, Sam Hollister

disputed a lot of the statements made on

the authority of Mr. Ingalls. Professor Kneer, of Midland college, Atchison, has an article in the Scientific American about natural gas in a Kansas lake, from which the following is an extract: It seems a somewhat surprising statement to make that on the ice-covered surface of a Kansas lake it is possible to build bonfires by simply breaking through the ice and applying a match to the surface of the water. The flames will shoot up as high as a man and will burn brightly for a minute or two. That is what has been possible for several winters on Doniphan lake, Kansas, and on the tributary streams. The fuel for these fires is nat ural gas which bubbles up through the water the year round, but it is only durng the very cold winter nights that it is thus temporarily stored under the ice in mmense bubbles or pockets, sometimes ten to twenty yards in extent. Puncture these bubbles with a chisel, apply a lighted match and one has a roaring flame before which the skater may warm his benumbed tingers. There are places where the gas supply is so abundant as to prevent forming, except on the very coldest nights. When such places are frozen over they remain covered only a few days, for the gas, coming from a considerable depth in the earth, is so warm that it soon melts a

passageway through the ice and escapes. George W. Martin contributes the fol-It is related that some of the autograph lowing to the acrimonious discussion going errespondence of Benedict Arnold recently on between Mrs. Charles Robinson and the friends of the late P. B. Plumb: The protest made by the widow of Charles Rob on against recognition of Senator P. B. Plumb by placing his portrait in the dome of the state capitol was very unfortunate, but it serves to remind the people Kansas of the mercy of Providence when they think that the Robinson family were childless. We say this in all kindness because we never met a cleverer man than Charles Robinson, but up to the day of his death he kept the state in constant fa tigue with his windmill battles with John Brown and Jim Lane, thirty years after their deaths, and now that his widow shows signs of keeping it up, the daily hog wash about Cuba will be refreshing Godard would like to be attorney general, and serve to smother it. Charles Robinon, John Brown, Jim Lane and P. B. Plumb had their faults, but they were good men, and the universal custom has been to bury their frailties. Robinson as first governor narrowly escaped impeachment, and at the time the state was full of gossip how as governor he got a section of land in the Kaw bottom from the Union Pacific, Eastern division, but this part of his life has passed out of memory as it ought to. We mention this to show that it is not fair to call up a man's shortcomings and ignore the good side of his nature. If we are to harp all the time on the evil, the weakness, the suspicions, and the false, then life is not worth living. P. B. Plumb did so much good in his lifetime that nobody will pay any attention to question cy. Governor Leedy is quite right. If he able stories concerning him. Neither will

should abandon his post of duty there they concerning Charles Robinson. Both stand on great services that a little weakness or mistake, or the passionate gabble of a heated campaign, will never mar.

## MISSOURI POINTS.

Cameron lays claim to the distinction of being the cheese making hub of the state

Undoubtedly believing it to be a perfectly safe proposition, the Centralia Courier man declares himself ready to follow whereever Colonel O. Dimple Gray may lead, in case of war.

The enactment of Alderman Boring's orlinance for a public well at Lathrop not only augured well but was followed shorty thereafter by an easy strike of an ample upply of excellent water. The principal opposition to the selection of Francis Wilson for the vacant state

senatorship in Platte county seems to be based on the fear that he would not be

satisfied with recognition to that extent.

but might undertake to become "The Dev-

il's Deputy," and eventually "Half a King. "That's another thing in which our town s ahead of St. Louis," comments the Herald in connection with the statement that there has been for years a warship named Columbia, whereas the big town at the other side of the state from Kansas City has just begun to try to get her name

Apparently oblivious to the prevating blizzard-breeding weather and the palpable inclination of old winter to unreasonably protract his lap-lingering diversion with spring, some of the up-and-after-'em Missouri editors have begun to proclaim the fact that the "Fourth of July is less than three months away."

Horne in the Marshall Democrat-News and copied approvingly by numerous other stalwart and influential Democratic Missouri newspapers: "If the next state convention indorses Stephens personally we will lose the state at the fail elections. The administration of the executive office is rotten." State Senator Vandiver, of Lafayette

Encouraging prediction made by General

ounty, made a hit with that famous rabbit story of his when he perpetrated it on the convicts during a recent visit to the penitentiary. His grateful auditors since manifested their appreciation in the presentation to the Lexington states man of a handsomely carved cane, inlaid with ivory and Missouri pearls.

The election by the Fourth regiment at St. Joe the other day of Lieutenant Burnham, of the United States army, now sta tioned at Fort Leavenworth, as lieutenant colonel, was upon the condition that he was not to be expected to accept unless the regiment should be called out for active service. Lieutenant Burnham is now in charge of the school of instruction at Fifty years ago last week, after a pro-

tracted debate in which Colonel W. F. Switzler, now editor of the Boonville Democrat, eloquently advocated the affirmative, the Columbia Lyceum decided that "The veto power of the president should be re stricted," but it looks now, a half century afterward, as if the colonel might have to tackle it a couple of times more before the projected reform becomes a reality.

President Jesse comes back thus at some of the journalistic skeptics: "Some editors in Missouri are shaking their heads gloom-ily when a chair of journalism is suggested. The curators of the university established the chair on the 24th day of February, 1898. We have written in outline just what we propose to teach, and are ready to prove that it will afford admirable preparation for this noble calling. Lack of money prevents the immediate filling of

Speaking of jokes, here's a good one, worthy of a place in the diary, from the lefferson City Tribune, and which loses none of its flavor through the fact that its author presumably intended it to be ens will make a great war governor. He is patriotic and American all the way through and has an abundance of that quality called 'backbone.' If McKinley had Greeks in their rebellion against Turkey, ome of Governor Stephens' 'backbone' he would come nearer to meeting the emergency than he has done up to date." Little as a "great war governor!" Wouldn't that kill you?

In the show window of a Fulton grocery store is a Bible to which is attached card which reads like this: "This book is 275 years old." The Bible was published in 1623, in Wittenberg, Germany (Martin Luther's town), and was first owned by James Templeton and handed down to Dr Nathan L. Rice, father of Dr. John J. Rice, of Fulton, and is now the property of Mrs. James D. Henderson, daughter Dr. Nathan L. Rice. The Bible is printed in both German and Latin. The back or cov ering is very thick and is fastened on with ron rivets or small bolts which have rust ed considerably. The print is clear and its pages well preserved, but bear evidenof long usage by careful hands. The old book is attracting a great deal of attention on account of its age and crowds gather about the window to look at it

John R. Musick, the novelist and poltician of Northeast Missouri, has locked up his typewriter, dropped the key in the well and buckled on his trusty sword, the Republic says, and will lead th Kirksville Home Guards against the first Spanish force that ventures up Sait river or attempts to establish a base of supplies on the headwaters of Bear creek,

"Ex-Governor Crittenden is said to be

raising a regiment for the war with Spain This is early and spontaneous patriotism, declares the Herald, which is published at the capital of Old Mexico, "worthy of a statesman in whose veins flows the best blood of the famous Bluegrass region of the finest state for men, women and horses in all Uncle Sam's broad domain. We not care for Governor Crittenden's silver propaganda. Silver and prosperity (syn onymous terms) we desire to keep for Mexico alone; we admire the eloquent ora tory of the governor; almost he persuadeth us to be as he is, for 16 to 1, but though he rob the Hybla bees of their honey to place upon his lips, dropping winged words which assail our ears with soft influences yet we tear ourselves away and would fain contemplate the governor at the head of his regiment marching down Calle haughty Havana. Bryan will have to think quicker than he is in the habit of doing, if he would counteract the military prestige of Governor Critten den. The people, when the time comes to nominate a Democratic candidate for the presidency, will contemplate a Bryan sans uniform and sword, and with merely ; correct silver record, and then they will turn to a Crittenden, sound both on silver and army tactics, and will perchance throw their influence for the man who, in humble consulate general, learned Spanish from eigar boxes, caught Opportunity by the foremost part of his peruke when war began and took the citadel of Fame by assault. Bryan will do well enough for secretary of the remote interior in the Crittenden cabinet."

"I came very near seeing Jesus Christ yesterday," soberly remarked Dr. T. E. White, state veterinarian, of Columbia is he sat down at a breakfast table the other morning with a Sentinel reporter in Sedalia. The latter did not understand the statement, but suspected that Dr. White had likely met with some narrow escape from death and thus was prevented from suddenly and unceremoniously join-ing the angelic throng. "Please explain, doctor," suggested the hungry scribe-hun something to eat, as well as for a morsel of news. "I have just arrived from Maries county, Mo.," he proceeded to relate, "whither I was summoned to ex-

amine a large herd of cattle belonging to a gentleman somed Pendleton. Six head of cattle had died, and as it was feared that they were affected with hydrophebia there was much alarm in the community Upon a thorough investigation of the trouble, I found the disease was not hydrophobia. But now comes the strange part of the story. I was on the point of taking my departure from home, when my host invited me to remain over night and attend church. Knowing that that community was almost entirely Roman Cath-olic and that Catholics rarely held services at night, I asked him if he were not mis taken as to the service. He replied that it was not a Catholic meeting, but that the real John the Eaptist had been preaching there and that he had been followed by Jesus Christ-the true Messiah-who was then holding nightly meetings. I respectfully declined the invitation, but my friend persisted and insisted, saying that the people knew I was in the country and wanted me to go and see Jesus Christ myself; that he was the veritable Savior and that the prints of the crucifixion nails were plainly to be seen on his hands and feet. I was compelled, however, to leave, but I was assured that hundreds of good from many of the surrou neighborhoods and from the town of Van Cleve, were attending upon the alleged Messiah's ministrations and were greatly excited." Dr. White could give no satis factory explanation of the two mysterious strangers, one of whom is impersonat ing John the Baptist and the other Jesus Christ. But he was told that both of them might be expected to arrive in the neighborhood of Sedalia in a few days.

# Don't Worry About the Senboard.

From the New York Sun.

A generation has passed since our cou try was at war, and some of the cerrent nxicties expressed as to the safety of the seacoast suggest that fact. One of the latest alarms, for example, comes from Little Egg harbor, which thinks it may lected as an object of attack by a Spanish

While there should be no relaxation in the fortification of the seaboard, especially since perfecting its fixed defenses will recase the ships for moving after the Spaniards, it may quiet apprehensions to ob-serve a few facts. Spain's only base on this side of the Atlantic is in Cuba and Porto Rico, and her forts there will probably be blockaded or captured. To imagine that she has not only her own peninsular coasts secure, but also those of Cuba and Porto Rico, so that, with a navy far inferior to ours, her chief occupation will be patrolling our northern coasts, now demonstrating against the forts that shut up the eastern end of Long Island sound,now ossing shells here and there among the New Jersey watering places, and now pok-ing far up the Delaware in calm regardlessness of obstructions and mines, is to pay a very high compliment to her prowess. Such a notion, of course, not only supposes the annihilation or uselessness of our own fleet, but some mysterious way of obtaining supplies of fuel and ammunition.

When we consider the absolute necessity of directing naval attacks only upon points of strategic consequence, since it is folly o waste coal and even projectiles in at tention to anything else, the chances of tody of some officer of the law authorized the destruction of any particular one of to take charge of such persons." This it our hundreds of coast villages between Florida and Maine do not appear to be great. The Cuban ports are in much more

#### European Precedents for Intervention From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Now that the Spanish press carnestly dis cusses whether Europe will consent to the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Cuba, the following article by the Republican leader, Pl y Margail, and published in Madrid recently will be found in teresting:

"My opinion," the senor wrote, "is that

Europe should remain silent. When the inited States were still colonies and rebelled against the mother country, France then aided by her money, her army and her navy and recognized their independence long before the end of the war, though timidly and in a cowardly manner. Spain sec onded France. In 1823 France sent across taken in all seriousness: "Governor Steph- the Pyrenees an army of 120,000 men to overthrow our constitutional institutions and restore absolution. A few years later England, France and Russia favored the and Greece became independent. In 1834 and 1847 Spain intervened in Portugal and affirmed Dona Maria de la Gloria on the throne. In 1859 the Catholic powers went to Rome, put an end to Mazzini and Garibaldi's republic, and restored Pius IX. In 1859 Russia invaded Rebel Hungary and reduced her to Austria's rule. In 1859 France went to Italy with the purpose of emancipating that country and establishing Italian unity. Although France stopped before her nd was accomplished, she wrested Lombardy from Austria and gave it to the king of Sardinia. In 1861 Spain, England and rance intervened in Mexico and Maximilian, of Austria, a throne. In 1879 England and France went to Egypt with the purpose of insuring to European credpayment of their dues. Three years later England took an active part in estoring the authority of the Khedive Tewfik, and, regardless of other nations emonstrances, England still occupied

Egypt. "I have so far mentioned instances of intervention by force of arms. Purely diplomatic intervention has been practiced in numberless cases. It was only yesterday that England, France and Russia intervened in Eastern affairs on account of the war between Japan and China, and prevented the occupation by the former of the Oriental coasts of Asia. What right has Europe to complain if the United States should intervene in Cuba? The American union recently mediated between Venezuela and England. Despite the rough proceed ings of the United States, Europe did not say a word, and England finally yielded. The Venezuelan question hardly concerned the United States, whose Interests, on other hand, are highly affected by the Cu-

ban conflict.
"Cuba is, so to speak, at their doors. Their exports to Cuba amount to as muc as our own. They buy two-thirds of the Cuban tobacco, and more than 80 per cent of the Cuban sugar. The capital that Americans have invested in Cuba is very great. Considering the damage which they sustained on account of the war, their in tervention there would be more

than that of France and England in Egypt "Europe has no authority to oppose any act of force. The European nations live under a regime of force, and it is through force that they move. Their depredations n Africa have no parallel in the history of the world. There being no longer any right but that of force, which is limite only by that of the enemy, what reasons could Europe allege against the intervention of the United States in Cuba?"

## Chivalric Courage, Disciplined Daring from the New York World.

When Captain Sigsbee found his ship burning and the flames encroaching upon the great magazine he ordered his officers and men to take the boats over the stern. An explosion was expected every secondan explosion that would have blown to atoms every man on board. Yet, Captain Sigabee testifies, his officers insisted that he should go first, and wasted precious sec onds, at risk of their lives, in that insist-

He refused, "of course," he says, and that phrase is eloquent. It is "of course" that the commander is the last to leave the ship. It is "of course" that he values his life mmeasurably less than he values his obligation of duty, whatever it may be. And it is equally a matter "of course" that all those gallant fellows under him were equally ready to sacrifice themselves no only to duty but to chivalric courtesy.

That is the stuff of which heroes are made. The conduct of all these men illus-trated not valor only, but the effect of discipline and of that heroic determination which is the really brave man's shibboleth. So long as these are characteristic of the best American manhood the honor of the nation is safe.

#### And all is o'er below! -Richard Coe, Jr. "GOD WILLS, MAN HOPES."

God wills, man hopes: In common souls Till from the poet's tongue the message rolls A blessing to his kind. -James Russell Lowell.

A BALLAD OF HEROES.

Because you passed, and now are not-

Was blown of ancient airs away— Because you perished—must men say

Your doods were naught, and so profane

Your lives with that cold burden? Nay, The deeds you wrought are not in vain!

Though it may be, above the plot

That hid your once imperial clay, No greener than o'er men forgot

The unregarding grauses sway— Though there no sweeter is the lay Of careions hird—though you remain

The deeds you wrought are not in vain!

Without distinction of decay-

No. For while yet in tower or cot

Your story stire the pulses' play; And men forget the sordid lot— The sordid care, of cities gray—

While yet, beset in homelier frat

The deeds you wrought are not in vain!

ENVOY.

The deeds you wrought are not in vain.

LIFE.

An infant on its mother's breast-

A bouncing boy at play-A youth by maiden fair carem'd-

An old man silver gray-

Is all of life we know:

A joy-a fear-

A smile-a tear-

They learn from you the lesson plain That life may go, so Honor stay-

The laurel on your graves again; Whatever men have done, men may-

Heroes of old! I humble lay

Because, in some remoter day, Your secred dust from doubtful spot

#### OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The duty which a railroad company owes o a passenger who is taken ill, after the relation of carrier and passenger has been established, is clearly expressed by Mr. Justice Follett, of the court of appeals, in the recently decided case of Wells vs. the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. A man having a ticket from Rochester to Le Roy entered the defendant's station at Rochester and showed his ticket to the gateman, who told him to sit down and he would notify him when his train came. While thus waiting it was seen that the passenger was ill, but the gateman, although told of the fact and that the passenger was in no condition to take care of himself, not only falled to notify the gentleman of the departure of the train for Le Roy, but subsequently directed a policeman to put the passenger outside the depot, where he wandered about on the defendant's tracks until he was killed by an outgoing train. In case the deceased was found, says Judge Foliett, to be too ill to travel with safety, after he had become a passenger, "it was the duty of the defendant not to undertake to carry him, but to put him in a place of safety, or in the cus failed to do in the case under consideration, for the gateman did not inform the

A special train, composed of an engine and five coaches, three of which are Pullmans, has been placed at the disposal of Mme. Melba and her company. One of these is used as the prima donna's own private car, and it has been named in her honor for the occasion. This train will run as a special from St. Louis to San Francisco and Los Angeles, returning by way of Portland, Tacoma and Seattle to St. Paul and Minneapolis, at which latter point the tour will end. The great songstress has never before visited the West and she is delighted at this opportunity of seeing some of the wonders of the vast region that her train will traverse during her triumphal sweep from the Mississippi to the coast. She says she has always been ambitious to explore the great Western country, and she is certain she will find much enjoyment in the journey.

policeman of the fact that the passenger

the navy, is an important factor in the de-Captain Arent Schuyler partment is Captain Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation. His duties relate to the personal of the navy, both commissioned and enlisted. He is in control of the general administration of the navy, and at this time his position is one of the highest importance. The captain is a native of New York state and is a grandson of Jacob Crowninshield, who was secretary of the navy under President Jefferson, and who was a brother of another secretary of the navy, Benjamin Crowninshield.

A young man lately went West, as so many do, to seek his fortune in the gold and silver districts, says Lippincott's Magazine. Thousands were dreaming of the gold and silver mines and of the wealth of Monte Cristo or of Croesus. But this fellow, after looking about him, took a cool survey of the food possibilities of this country for one year. And he discovered that the market would be short on that homely vegetable, onlons. So he set to work and bought up onions. In fact, he cornered onions, and in less than two years he made

a fortune of over \$2,000,000. War has made the fortune of many a newspaper man. Perhaps the ablest of recent correspondents is Archibald Forbes, who "did" the Franco-Prussian war for the London Dally News, Januarius Aloysius McGahan, an Ohioan, served the Herald in the same war, but afterward worked for the News, doing excellent service. George Augustus Henry Sala was correspondent of the London Telegraph in our which gave him fame the world over.

The street rallways of Marseilles will

soon have eighty-four miles of track, and will be operated by electricity. A central station in the heart of the city will furnish current for all of the branches, and will develop at least 8,000 horse power. The fare for a ride of five and one-half miles will be only 2 cents. Marseilles is ahead of all other French cities, not excepting Paris, in the matter of electric traction. The \$300,000 mausoleum erected by John A. Mackay in Greenwood is about completed. It is one of the most conspicuous mon-

uments in the cemetery. On each corner of the tomb proper stand bronze statues symbolizing sorrow, faith, death and life. The tomb is thirty-three feet square, and forty-seven feet from base to summit. A man in New York has lately put in cold storage eight or ten suits of winter clothing. Dress suits, overcoats and other clothing are received and hung up in the storage rooms just as fur garments are,

or they are received in trunks, which is the less expensive method of storing them, This is a cold fact. A New York dealer who knows probably more about the proper thing in gloves than any other person on Fifth avenue says that the most fushionable shade is gen color. It ranges in tint from very strong

green tea, with little cream, to a weak decoration with a deal of milk in it. "Yes." says the new president of the New York Central railroad, with a \$50,000 job on his hands, "I began at the bottom. My first job was as boy in a railway office in Montreal, and then I cleaned the win-

dows and I swept the floor and polished up the handle of the big front door." Mark Twain, having noticed in an Amer-Mark Iwain, naving noticed in an American newspaper statistics of the increase of crime in Connecticut during the past seven years, is sorrowfully constrained to admit that "this is just the time that I have been absent from the state."

It is a curious fact that while in the British army 5% officers have risen from the ranks in the navy only two have so risen. And this bar against promotion to the wardroom is one of the grievances of the British Jack Tar.